## THE COURTS.

Action Against the Comptreller-The Winship Divorce Case-Verdict Against the City-Rusiness in the General Sessions.

a suit has been commenced in the United States District Court by the government against the agency of the York Street Fiax Spinning Comof Belfast, Ireland, to recover \$100,000 in old for importing linen at an undervaluation, in ciation of the acts of 1799, 1830 and 1863.

The second day's proceedings in the trial of ames C. King, indicted for the murder of Anony F. O'Neill, before Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, was a repetition of the first day. Out of the new panel of 100 only four addrnal jurors were obtained, as follows:-Henry aber, No. 98 Charlton street, who has no business; fartin Briggs, No. 182 Henry street, cooper, and ames Kydd, dry goods, No. 86 Leonard street. scruples on the subject of capital punishment, a ejudice against the plea of insanity, and opinions the papers, requiring strong evidence to remove. way of obtaining a jury. The Court adjourned till dered, and strenuous efforts will be made to complete the jury to-day.

# SUPLEME COUNT-SHAMBERS.

Important to Parties Desirous of Mandamusing the Comptroller. Before Judge Lawrence.

Simon Levy, in June, 1869, was appointed by the board of Supervisors an attendant on the Sheriff's Jury, and \$1,200 fixed as the salary. He also, as ne ms, acted as interpreter for the jury, pursuant to an appointment by the Sheriff. The Comptroller to pay him, and thereupon application was made to Judge Lawrence recently in this Court for a peremptory mandamus directing such payment. Judge Lawrence rendered yesterday a decision in the case denying the application. He gives his reasons in the following opinion:—The relator moves for a peremptory mandamus commanding the respondent as Comptroller to pay to the relator the sum of \$5,200, with interest, as specified in the notice of motion. It appears that in the month of March, 1828, the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution authorizing the Sheriff to appoint an attendant on the Sheriff's jury at an annual satary of \$1,200, and authorizing and directing the Comptroller to pay said salary monthiny from the County Treasury and to charge the same to the proper appropriation. The reator adeges that, in pursuance of the authority conferred by the above resolution, he was, on the 25th of June, 1829, duly appointed to be such attendant, and at the same time specially appointed and charged with the additional duties of interpreter to the Sheriff's jury by the Sheriff of the city and county of New York. He also alleges that, in pursuance of such appointment, he has performed the duties of such attendant and interpreter continuously from the 25th of June, 1839, up to the present time, and has definanced payment of his claim, which has been feured. There is no allegation in the moving papers to the effect that the Board of Supervisors have ever been examined or allowed by the Auditor or approved by the Comptroller (Laws of 1870, chapter 20). Under these circumstances it is not necessary for me to consider the various questions discussed upon the argument. The General Term of this Court has recently held that it is premature to move for a mandamus to compet the Comptroller to pay before the Auditor has performed the duty Imposed upon him by the act of 1870, Supra People ex rel. Before Judge Donohue. made to Judge Lawrence recently in this Court for a peremptory mandamus directing such pay-

The Winship Divorce Case. Before Judge Donohue.

between Edward K. Winship and his wife Caroline F. Winship for alimony and counsel fee Judge Donohue rendered a decision in lavor of the latter. The amount of alimony allowed is \$40 a week, and \$300 are directed to be paid to Mrs. Winship's counsel. An order of reference is, however, permitted to be taken on the part of Mr. Winsing for the purpose, if he wishes, of submitting turner testimony with view to a reduction of the alimony. Orcisions.

By Junge Lawrence.
The People ex ret. Levy vs. Green, Comptroller,— Memorandum and opinion.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Germania Bank vs. Distler.—Case settled.

By Judge Barrett.

In the Matter, &c., sankhauser.—Memorandum.

SUPRETE COUNT-PART 3. Decisions.

By Judge Van Vorst.
Kimble vs. Haley et al.—Judgment for defendant, (See memorandum.)
Genet vs. Adams.—Motion granted and allowance of \$750 ordered.

SUPREME COUR -SPECIAL TERM. Wood vs. Downey.—Judgment for paintiff of foreclosure and sale, and referred to Thomas H. Landon to sell and convey.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Black vs. White.—This case was settled and filed in the Clerk's office on the lat. of January, 1874.
Cohen vs. Cohen.—Reference ordered.
Johnston vs. Laxton.—Sureties rejected.
James vs. Arras.— e decision.
Randali vs. Dusenbury.—Motion denied; \$10
Costs to abide event.

COURT OF COMMON PLEA -TRIAL TERM-PART 2. Trouble About Rent of a Distillery. Beiore Judge Larremore.

Charles A. Coe brought suit against Patrick Casmidy as sprety upon a bond for payment of rent of a distillery in Brooklyn, leased in 1867, to Harrison & Schneider. The amount sued for was \$12,286. The decence was that the premises were surrendered to the landford in 1870 and also that the landford received from the tenants the machinery as security. Conside able 1881 mony, some of it quite contradictory, was aken, and resulted in a vordict for the plaintiff for \$5,58.

Cadwalader and Parsons for plaintiff, and Anthony R. Dyett for decendant.

Verdict Against the City. George Cuddy brought suit for \$100 salary as at tendant in the Marine Court, for January, 1872. The defence was that his appointment was illegal. A verdict was sound for the full amount claimed.

COUNT OF COMMON PLEAS-EQUITY TERM. Decision. By Judge Loew,
Starkweather vs. Sel-ver.—Motion to dismiss complaint granted, without costs.

COURT OF LENGUAL SESSIONS. Two Paper Dealers Promptly Acquitted

of a Charge of Receiving Stolen Goods. Before Recorder Hackett, ost of the session yesterday was occupied in the trial of an indiciment for receiving stolen goods, preserved against Patrick J. and Thomas W. Wallace. It appeared from the testimony of the presecution that Joseph R. Osborn and Sylvanus T. Shepherd were clerks in the employ of Edmund Marshall, who kept a paper store at No. 42 West Eroadway, and that nom time to time they stole a few reams of paper from the establishment. They were the principal witnesses against the defendants, who were formerly in the employ of Mr. Marshail, but were now engaged in the paper business in the same street. The allegation in the indictment was that on the 3ste of July the brothers Wallace received nine reams of basswood paper, valued at \$1.22, knowing it to have been stolen by the dishonest clerks, who swore that Patrick Wallace acted in complicity with them to rob Mr. Marshail, Messrs, Kintzing and Melnerney ably celended the accused, and produced a large number of receipted bills of transactions had with Mr. Marshail and cancelled checks paid to him from time to time, and among them was a oil, dated July 30, for paper of the same description, charged in the indictment to have been received with a guilty knowledge. The defendants pronounced the testimony of the theeves to be unique. Witnesses were sworn to show the general good character of the Messrs, Wallace, and after a brief charge by the Recorder the jury rendered a verdict of "Not guilty," without leaving their seats.

Bigamy. Broadway, and that nom time to time they stole

Perdinand Sagrino pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with bigamy. It seems that he was married to his first wife at the St. Charles was married to his first wife at the St. Charles Hotel in October, 1873, and was united in wedlock on the 13th of November to another girl, the grat wife being still diving. When asked by the Court what he had to say for himself the prisoner replied that he was drunk when the second ceremony was performed. He was sent to the State Frison for two years.

John Coleman was charged with stealing \$88

No. 337 Washington street, on the 12th of this month. The evidence was legally insufficient to sustain the indictment, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Charles F. Shore was also acquitted upon an indictment charging him with steading a barrel of whiskey on the 13th of February, the property of John Seltsieder.

Petit Larceny. Crawford A. Payne, who was charged with steal ing \$27 in money on the 9th of January, from William Schaus, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Close of the Term-An Immense Month's Work.

The February Term of this Court was brought to a close yesterday. Some idea will be obtained by the subjoined statistics of the immense amount of business transacted in the General Sessions during the month of February by the Recorder. There were 62 prisoners sent to the State Prison; 44 to the Penitentiary; 6 to the House of Refuge; 24 ac-quitted, and 5 discharged, making a total of 142 cases passed upon by the Court.

### TOWNES POLICE COURT. Sailors Cutting Their Way Out.

Before Justice Bixby.
On Thursday night two seamen—George Williams and Edward Pohl-entered the liquor store of Charles Maroude, at No. 192 Chatham street, They took a couple of drinks and were on the point of leaving when they were accosted by a gang of rudians, who insisted on being treated to gang of ruffians, who insisted on being treated to drinks. The sailors demorred to this, when they were set on by the rowdies and severely beaten. Finding that they could not get away from their assailants they resorted to more extreme means, and, drawing their sheath knives, they made an onslaught on the assailing party. The consequence was that Maronde, the landdord, was seriously stabbed in the abdomen, and Charles G. Goodkind, the bartender, received a severe wound in the forehead. Both of the sailors were arrested, and on being arranged before Justice Bixby yesterday were held in default of 500 baik.

A Plekpocket Arrested. Yesterday morning, while George Hastings, a purser on a Havana steamship, was waiking through West street, near Morris street, he was jostled against by Thomas O'Neill. The latter en-deavored to take Hastings' watch, which he failed in doing, but succeeded in stealing \$23. Hastings caught the thier's hand in his pocket and called an officer, who arrested him. He will await trial in \$1,000 bail.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT. East, Side Rowdyism.

Before Judgé Flammer. Robert Meyer lives at No. 180 Madison street, and keeps a liquor saloon at No. 228 Cherry street. on Thursday last John Radley and James Murphy went in there. Getting noisy in their cups they began in there. Getting noisy in their cups they began to fight. The proprietor went around the counter to separate them, when Radley, in his absence, releved the title lorty-five cents. The thieves were preparing to make off when they were confronted by Michael Somers, of No.78 Henry street, who witnessed the occurrence. He barred their way out, when Murphy caught up a sode water bottle and promptly "iaid aim out" with a scientific stroke. Both Murphy and Radley werre arrested yesterday and taken before Judge Flammer, at the Essex Market Police Court, who committed them for trial in decault of \$500 each.

#### FIFTY-SEVENTH S MEET POLICE COURT. A Daring Hotel Thief. Before Justice Wandell.

Robert Backster, a guest at Barnum's Hotel, corner of Twentieth street and Broadway, charged James Stanley with attempting to rob him. On awaking yesterday morning about six o'clock he found Stanley crouching behind a chair in his room. The alarm was given by Backster and Stanley fied from the room, locking the door on the outside. He was pursued into the street by the employes, and officer Singleton, of the Eighteenth p ecinet, arrested him as no was running along the street. The accused denied to charge, but he was committed for trial, the evidence against him being very clear.

John Freeze was then arraigned on suspicion of being an accomplice of Stanley's, because, while pursuing the latter, he was thrown \$15 by him to let him go. He picked up the money and was arrested. The court believed in his innocence and simply held him as a witness against Stanley.

Thieves and fleecivers. room. The alarm was given by Backster and

Thomes McIntyre, of No. 411 West Fifty-fourth

street, charged Henry Weber with the larreny of \$40 worth of a morticing machine and a stove, which he sold to a junk dealer named Joan Wolf. Wolf he sold to a junk dealer named John Wolf. Wolf was also present in court as a prisoner, and both were committed for trial in \$500 bail. John foaten, of No. 454 West Flity-fourth street, preferred similar complaints against the accused, on which they were also held to answer. Nathan Gaoriel, No. 797 Second avenue, and Patrick stemanon, of No. 793 Second avenue, both junk dealers, were arraigned by Detective Levins, on the Nineteenth precinct, on charges of purchasing, with a gnity knowledge, several brass door handles, stolen some days ago by boys from the doors of private houses in the Nineteenth ward. They were held for trial.

# BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT - PECIAL TERM. Alleged Fraudulent Representations. Before Judge Gilbert.

the plaintiff in this case that in October, 1871, two of the defendants, Egbert L. Bennett and Helen C. Bennett, his wife, delivered to him a bond and mortgage on certain real estate in Gowanus to se-cure the sum of \$4,050, with interest. In August following helen Bennett was yet the owner in see of the premises, and the mort-rage was a valid sen at the time. During the month of August she conveyed the property to Warner, plantal being induced by false and fraudulent representations to give a satisfaction war-ber conveyed to plantal about eighty alres of land in Michigan, representing that the land was worth \$2.00, and also gave a new mortgage. It subsequently appeared that the Michigan land was not worth more than \$400. The plaintiff now brings unit to cancel the satisfaction. The defence is a general demal. Children Coung to Law Over Their Dead mortgage on certain real estate in Gowanus to se-

Children Going to Law Over Their Dead Mother's Property.

Be ore Judge Pratt. E. A. Bedell vs. C. W. Bedell.-This is a some what singular case and presents a novel and important question. A mother dying left the greater part of her property to her daughters. Her sons seem to have been cut off. One of them, by threatening to contest the will and produce the certificate of a physician showing that the mother was

seem to have been out on. One of them, by threatcate of a physician showing that the mother was
insane, induced one of his sisters to assign a portion of the property to him. The sister some time
afterward, becoming convinced that she had been
derauled, brom it suit to recover the property.
Judge Pratt vesterday rendered the following decision in the case:—

This is no important and novel case—this action. The
evidence axen as a whole does not show that plainfull
action inder any misapprehension o. her rights when she
transferred the morgages, neither did she act in haste.

In the same the same is a six of the she was undifferent
indicated by the relationship existing. She seems to
have been influenced by a mer torious what promote
the tam's tharmony, and possibly, to same a promote
the tam's tharmony, and possibly, to san by statements
made by the decendants as to the proof they had of the
condition of her mother when she made the will. If the
testimony o, her sister is rue (and a see no reason to
discredit to the plainful was not deceved as so any inot
in relation to her mother's will. On the contrary, she
discredit to the assignments. It is true, she says,
she did not roud the assignments. It is true, she says,
she did not roud the assignments of the parties, is asy
she did not roud the assignments of the parties, is asy,
she did not roud the assignments of the parties, is subdiscredit the relation and condition of the parties, is subdiscredit the relation and condition of the parties, is sufficiont to justify a decree for the restitution.

The plaintiff testimes that she believed the doctor
had so stated any evidence new had not have made the
contest upon the will, and expectation of the restitution
of the parties as to the actual condition of the parties, is sufficiont to justify a decree for the restitu

Refore Judge Tappen. Mrs. Dunbar brought suit for a limited divorce from Captain Dunbar, on the grounds of drunkenness, abandonment and cruel treatment. The parrformed. He was sent to the State Prison for the state Prison for the state of the

### COURT OF APPEALS.

Decretons.

ALBANY, Feb 27, 1874. The following decisions have been rendered in

the Court of Appeals:—
Judgments affirmed with costs.—McLane vs. Deloger; Luce vs. Harishorn; Rogers vs. the Long Island Railroad Company; Blackstone vs. the Allemania Fire Insurance Company; Landlaw vs. Gilmore.

mana Fire insurance company, bandan tradition more.

Judgments reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event,—Nichols vs. the Kingdom Iron Ore Company of Lake Champiain.

The Court will take a recess from to-day until Monday, the 23d day of March. Causes which have been reserved for the intermediate days will have to be restipulated for some time after the reassembling of the Court.

## THE HENDRICKSON MURDER CASE.

Coroner's Investigation-Verdiet Against Purvis-He Is Recommitted to the

At the Eighth precinct station house yesterday Ceroner Woltman held an inquest in the case of Isaac Hendrickson, alias "Skye," the colored vagrant who was shot through the head and killed on the night of the 16th inst. by a pistoi alleged to have been discharged at the hands of James Purvis, a youth nineteen years of age, while on the sidewalk in front of John Speekman's disreputable drinking place, No. 531 Broome street, corner of Sulivan. Purvis is a large, fine looking youth, a native of Rochester, and about the last nerson one native of Rochester, and about the last person one would suspect of taking life without great provecation was offered him. Below will be found a synopsis of the evidence taken before the Coroner

and the verdict of the jury.

William H. Brown, colored, deposed that on the night of the 16th inst. he saw deceased and James Purvis come out of a barroom corner of Broome and Sullivan streets, and when on the walk Purvis drew a pistel and fired at de-ceased, who fell on the pavement; Purvis was near deceased when he fired the pistel; Purvis then ran away towards Thompson street, and was caught by an officer; afterwards saw deceased lying dead on the sidewalk; the witness was on the opposite side of the street at the time of the shooting; recognize the prisoner as the man

Lucy King, sister of the deceased, isaac Hendrickson, identified the body of deceased as that of

Edward Wilson, colored, of No. 109 Thompson street, saw Hendrickson come out of the porter house, followed by Purvis, who drew a pistol and fired and then ran away, followed by the witness;

street, saw Hendrickson come out of the porter house, followed by Purvis, who drew a pistol and fired and then ran away, followed by the witness; the witness was about twenty feet away at the time of the shooting; Purvis was caught by a police officer; heard no quarred or dispute between the parties previous to the shooting; deceased and his block to Purvis at the time he was shot; deceased hyed with his mother at No. 70 Spring street.

Emma J. Wallace, colored, fiving at No. 1 West Thirty-third street, deposed that while waiting for a car she saw deceased and prisoner come from the potter house and face each other, when the white man pulled out a revolver from a side pocket and fired; the witness cried out, "507 God"s sake save the man;" saw deceased lying dead on the patement; saw no blows and heard no dispute between the parties.

John Speekman, of No. 531 Broome street, deposed that deceased was in his place late on the night of the 16th mst.; two white mon atterwards came in and had a cigar and some beer; they then went out; soon after which the witness heard the report of a pistol, and learned soon afterwards that a man had been shot; looked out and saw deceased 1 nog on the sidewalk in Broome street; did not see deceased when he left the shop and went into the street; when in the place there was no conversation between deceased and the two white men; each of the white men paid for his own drink; Hendrickson was not "intoxicated.

William H. Hazard, colored, of No. 83 Crossy street, was in Speekman's place in the night of the shooting, and saw deceased and two white men in there; Hendrickson went out first, soon followed by one of the white men; in a lew moments the other one left and the firing occurred; afterwards saw deceased thing on the sidewalk; recognize the pirtuent particular.

Henry Mitchell deposed that on the night of the shooting he saw deceased come out of the Broome street door and, drawing a pisto, snot deceased Purvis and was not nearer to him than ten eet.

Chartey Winthcell deposed that

# LOST FOR FOUR YEARS.

A Mother Finds Her Lost Child

Prison-An Affecting Meeting. The prison attached to the Fitty-seventh street Police Court was tals week the scene of an incident as affecting and as strange as could be found in any novel. A woman named Lizzy Jones, whose real name is Lizzy Hennessy, was commit-Notwithstanding the condition she was in it was evident she had seen better days; but those who saw her at the par pespattered with mud and hair disheveiled could only conjecture the probable causes which, like many another unfortunate, led her to a life of dissipation. A day or two after a boy, named Tommy Hennessy, nine years of age, was sent down for vagrancy, having no home, no father or mother and no be, who had come upon the world no one knew how, where or wnen. The moment Mrs. Hennessy saw him she ran towards him, and, throwing her arms round his neck, cried out, "My poor lost child," she claimed to be the mother of the child, and said she had lost him four years ago. Mr. Caaningham, the prison keeper, refused to believe her, but she soon convinced him. A cae ry mark was upon her child's leit, shoulder, and it that mark was not upon this boy he was not hers. He was accordingly stripped, much to the little fellow's substiss, and there sure chough, was the cherry mark where described by the mother. Four years ago sae said her ausband died, leaving her in destinate creamstances with five children. Tomay being the oldest. The youngest, a baby, died; the sisters of the catholic Protectory took two, and her from the does not know of her present degraded condition. She placed foamny with a nurse, while she went out to earn his support and her own. The child and the woman wo took charge of him suddenly disappeared, and that was the last she heard of him until she found him, like hersell, in a prison. She attributed her dissipation to the loss of him the first him and the condition, but he he all the woman wo took charge of him suddenly disappeared, and that was the last she heard of him until she found him, like hersell, in a prison. She attributed her dissipation to the loss of her child, but, now that she has him, she will, when she get-out, she says, endeavor to lead a better like and be a different woman. Tommy, who is now with his brot ers in the Protectory, relates his adventures thus:—He was cft on some rocks in an aphown vacant lot by his cruci nurse, who was drunk, and a policeman took him to the starlon, from which he was sent to kandali's leland. He was "bound out," a ter being a long time there, to a trad-sman in New Roonelle, who ill-irrepted him to such an extent that a winow lady ill fing near by fook pity on him and, giving nim twenty-live cents, advised him to run away. He did so and came to New York, only again to fall into the bands of the "cops," and to be sent to the Protectory. saw him she ran towards him, and, throwing her arms round his neck, cried out, "My poor lost

### ICE BLOCKADE IN THE HIGHLANDS. A "Windrow" Clogging the River and Stopping Steamboat Passage.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1874. This morning, at ave o'clock, the steamer D. S. Miller, of Poughkeepsie, having in tow the barge Susquebanna, or Newburg, started from here for New York. At the northern entrance to the Highlands, opposite the Storm King, what boatmen call lands, opposite the Storm king, what souther call a "windrow" was encountered—iragments of ice driven together by wind and tide, and forming an impeneirable mass from two to six feet in thickness, and extending all the way across the river, and as far as the eye could see down the river. After attempting for three hours to force a passage the Miller gavet tup and returned to this city. The "windrow" at Storm King is the only obstruction to navigation between New York and Pougnke-psie, and will probably be driven out soon by a strong tide.

## HORSE NOTES.

The following large amounts have been wagered on the coming fixed events:-

In the Withers Stakes, \$10,000 to \$1,000 against Vaultress, taken; \$10,000 to \$1,000 against King Pin, taken; \$10,000 to \$1,428 against Beatrice. taken; \$10,000 to \$1,428 against Astral, taken; \$10,000 to \$1,428 against Grinstead, taken.

In the Belmont Stakes, \$10,000 to \$1,000 against King Pin, taken; \$10,000 to \$1,300 against the Aste-roid colt, out of Sue Washington, taken; \$19,000 to \$1,000 against Saxon, taken; \$10,000 to \$500 against Brother to London, taken: \$5,000 to \$555 against Steel Eyes, taken; \$5,000 to \$850 against Rutherford, taken.

in the Kentneky Stakes, for two-year-olds, at Saratoga, \$10,000 to \$1,000 against King Bolt,

In the Saratoga Stakes, for two-year-olds, \$10,000 to \$1,000 against New York, taken. In the Travers Stakes, 7 to 1, taken, on the Suc Washington colt.

R. J. Anderson sold his fast trotting mare Lady Knox to a Philadelphia gentleman, a few days since, for \$5,000. sold a sulky to the owner of the trotting geiding Hopeful, with the understanding that should the

horse trot in 2:20 before the end of the next trotting season it is not to be paid for it. owners of Hopeful, it is said, also offered \$1,000 against \$4,000 that the horse will trot in 2:20 before the end of the season. This is the trotter, it will be remembered, that was pulled at Prospect Park Fair Grounds last summer, and whose owner and driver were ruled off every National Association track in the country for their bad be-

Association track in the country for their bad behavior. The horse was also ruled off at the time; but, by the admission of lawyers into the Board of Appeals, wrong was made right, and the horse reinstated.

We were in error in stating that the race horse Shylock belonged to the stable of P. Lorillard. He is the property of Mr. J. G. K. Lawrence and George Lorillard, and will hereafter be run under the firm name of Lawrence & G. Lorillard.

The following notice appears in the English Racing Caléndar.—"By direction of Her Majesty's Master of the Horse, the three Queen's Plates at Newmarket, now run for separately, will this year be amalgamated in one plate of 300 guineas, and will be run for in the second October meeting, the last two miles of the Cesarewitch Course, at the usual Queen's Plate weights.

We give below a highly interesting lotter from Admiral Rous to the London Times on turf prospects in England, in which the Admiral strongly advocates early training and two-year-old racing, and scouts the idea of the deterioration of the thoroughbred horse. He asserts that there are now in England 2,000 more horses running long distances and carrying heavy weights than there were twenty years ago, and that the present system of early training is the only way of gesting rid of worthless weeds and maturing strong and enduring English race horse.

#### The Thoroughbred Horse-The Anglo Arab Racer-Admiral Rous on Turf Prospects. [From the London Times, Feb. 9.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:-

SIR-The racing season of 1873 expired without any symptoms of decay. This does not blind me to the fact that there is a black cloud on the horizon threatening destruction to the turf. It is

states:-"It is a cruel thing to say, but a very true

one, that among the present breed of horses in this nation a man of any tolerable judgment can

hardly find one in fitty for his purpose, either designed to draw or to ride." In the Gentleman's

Magazine, 100 years ago, "Senex" complains of the

deterioration of our horses by the introduction of

Eastern blood, which has had the same effect on

ome advantage

To hear the thunder ere the tempests rear,
The billow ere it breaks upon the shore.

Equine historians, from the earliest records, have written absurd nonsense. In 1756 W. Osman

our breed as the vices of France and Italy on our degenerate nobility. We have now modern writers quite equal to their predecessors. One complains that in breeding strength and endurance are not thought of; speed for short races is all in all; and even this quality is damaged in the end by the strain prematurely put upon the horse's powers. Another writer says it is high time that Parliament in erfered to check the frightful abuses which pervade the entire turf system; and a third, "The Jockey Club were emand to devise that no limit should be put upon the time when two-year-olds should be stripped in public"-he knowing that the 22d of March was fixed as the commencement of the racing season. Fo which I reply that strength and endurance are the summum bonum of all breeders, and that we have 2,000 more horses running long disces and carrying heavy weights than we had twenty years ago; that breeders are not such fools as to carry on their trade at a loss; that in France and Germany the cieverest and the most successful sportsmen run two-year-olds for our earliest spring races without damage to their luture prospects. Fille de Great Three-Year-Old Stakes, including the Oaks. and finished by the Alexandra Plate. If these gentlemen had any pretensions to racing lore they would comprehend that the 1st of August is the world comprehend that the 1st of August is the world are in the season to commence two-year-old racing, especially for one mile, because it necessitates ast galioping on the hard ground in June and July, and I recommend my French and German friends to commence on the 1st of April. Our two-year-olds are not so severely treated because our courses are restricted to four and five inribuges—arely to six unifongs—before July, and the Jookey Club made a most absurd interation in the fifteenth rule—that no two-year-olds sacold run accove six unifongs for any plate or sweepstakes." This is a specimen of legislation apparently to encourage speedy jades. There can be no objection to running a mile in September. Two-year-old racing commenced at Nowmarket in 1799; in 11-78 a Weight-lot-age race, three miles, was established, two-year-olds carrying a leather. It was the most interesting and popular race in the autumn. According to our present system a first class two-year-old frequently carries nine stone six pounds with the penalises for winning, and under this weight running at the top of his speed six furiongs. It is likely to strain has sinces moved than running three miles with a leather; it is the weight winner in the stone six pounds with a leather and the penalise of the septicity, value and coaling the winner and predate the cited of weight to carry. When a man rides across the Pampas with a leather should be supprehensed that the very basis of the superiority, value and excellence of our race horse aid over the world actually rests on the test of early education, which leads inevitably to the weeding out of the weak ones, and leaves the reproduction and transmission of a sound, heating three with a large shed to try his yearlings, with a view to engage to red to training. Thus by early training out of those only which have been and to most formache of the weak ones, and leaves the reduction, the great prediction of the production and training stone of them has a large shed to try his yearlings, with a view to enga worst day in the season to commence two-year-old racing, especially for one mile, because it neces. sitates ast galioping on the hard ground in June

sport.
That our system of running two year-olds is the that our system of running two year-olds is the very foundation and essence of our pre-eminence is capable of actual proof—is proved by the numerous berty winners winch signatize thomselves by win ning the best two-year-old stakes. A sensible marwould prefer breeding by a horse which had passes through a rigid o deal unscathed and without highly with an interest the dark with our properties.

animais waten could not stand the wear of early education. No wise man could disregard such plain maxims as these; yet there are weak mension to run counter to them. In the olden times, when six mite races and four mite heats were in vogue, our racchorses were about the same form as our butchers' backs. As we advanced in civilization we became more necroin; heats have been abolished, courses shortened, and the result is that four or five mite sweats under three suits of ciothes are almost unknown, to the great improvement of the animals. Every owner of a stud tries to breed the stoutest horse, because he is of the highest value; but a person arrang that by running long courses we shall propagate a stouter race ought to qualify for a lunatic asylum.

With respect to long or short courses, it is a matter of taste, and it is the height of impertmence to dictate to any horse owner how he is to amuse himself so long as he runs on the square; for every restriction on any trade, unless actually imperative and the necessity clearly demonstrated, is repugnant to British feetings.

A noble lord, ascertaming that there were 741 races in 1872 under a mile, which afforded amusement to the million and great sattemetion to gentlemen who prefer winning a short race to losing a long one, proposed a law that three-year-olds should not be allowed to run under a mile, having an erroneous idea that short races encouraged the breed of roarers. He was not aware that Eclipse was a roarer. If the disease is hereditary we must catcu it from him. My authority is Mr. A. Youatt. I believe that in tropical climates the disease is unknown. This was a strange attack on the rights of private property and presumptuous to dictate to men as good as timself now they are to manage their stud. Nonody dictates to the noble lord how he is to bunt his hounds or to shoot his coverts. Is a person who keeps racchorses to forfeit his position as an English gentleman and to submit to a tyrannical dictation?

Before the racing season was limited two-year-old

motion have had no scrupies in engaging their two-year-olds within the formerly proscribed limits; equally silly to attempt to damage the Middle Park Plate on the piea that it hurts the Derby betting, and that two-year-olds were reserved for this particular race, a great attraction to Newmarket. General Peci has registered a motion to correct these absuruties—"That no new rule of racing can be passed or any existing rule resemded or altered without being previously advertised three times in the Racing Calendar, and notice given of the meeting of the Jockey Club at which it is to be proposed. Any owner of racehorses or persons anected by such new rule or alteration may petition the Jockey Club through the Secretary, all such petitions to be read at the meeting before the question is put." This may reassure the public that when wild and visionary schemes are proposed some delerence may be paid to the interests of a large class of persons who have invested their capital relative to the turf. No one would complain if the Jockey Club confined its interescence to Newmarket, but when it arrogates to itself the most arbitrary means, it becomes a matter of necessity that those who may suffer should nave a voice in their adoption or rejection.

Nothing could be so atal to the turf as the interescence of Parlament. It could not legislate on matters of this kind with success, flaving no means of enforcing breeding. It is powerless to dictate the forms upon which the use of the horse shalt take place. Owing to existing cost and other dimenticies, it can too easily destroy by its dictation what exists; but it cannot reconstruct after it has placed limits to the feedom of rivalry. If hunting men companio it he scarcity of good horses it is owing to our renown, and their value on the Continents, which place them, like our best shorthorns, at a labilous price. There will be no deterioration of thoroughbred stock as long as there are races to win worth many thousand pounds; but the interference of Parlament, prescribing inmits a

Count de la Grange's study have the advantage of large passures, and never being sant up come to hand at once in serviceable condition.

A. the area for rearing stock decreases every year, owing to the rapid spread of towns and factories, with an increase of rent and wages, the expense of breeding hail-bred horses must effect a scarcity. It is not to be expected that any man will carry on a losing trade. Higher prices may, perhaps, give a further stimulus to it. It is therefore good policy to improve the breed by good lood, giving an allowance of oats from the day the loads are wealed. Nothing pays so well as good treatment; it not only ados to the strength, stature and value of the animal, but it enables a two-pear-one east coit to do light work and pay for his keep six months earlier than those reared upon grass and coarse hay.

It is capable of proof that our thoroughbred stock (that is, stock bred for racing) is as good as ever, and must be improving every other breed. The Anglo-Arab is by actual deeds the best in every part of the world. The charger, the hunter, the carriage horse, and even the cab horse, all must and do succumo in their respective vocations when brought into contention with the modern lengts thoroughbred horse, and not until a breed can be found to go larther and inster under a heavier weight will any chaptrap deprive him of the benefit of this proof of his actual superiority. Our stakinous and mares are bought up by foreign neighbors at any cost. In all their racing establishments English transers, stud grooms, jooke)s, even stable lads, are usiversally employed on exactly the same system as our own. We see their most important and successible breders setting at defance the rules of their own country and oringing their best produce here to run for our early two-year-old races, instead of holding us so cheap as to give us reciprocity in return for the numerous rich stakes we freely and therefully show them to carry away, they sint us out from their races altogether. Therefore whence this

# FLASHES PROM THE PRESS.

There is a mile of the Mississippi river at Pres-cott, Wis., that never freezes over. Wolves are so numerous in illinois that they are often run down by ratiroad trains. Partridges are uncommonly plenty this season is the mountain counties of Kentucky.

Two negroes are to be hung for murder at Pulaski, Glies county, Tenn., on the 10th of April. The Female Temperance Praying Band of Pough-keepsie, N. Y., have not yet commenced operations. The ice men are at work again on the Hudson River and it is expected that the houses will be filled.

A schooner cleared from Jacksonville, Pla-recently with 4,500 railroad ties for the New York Central. Central.

The oyster beds of Virginia cover an area equal to 640,000 acres, and yield an annual money value of \$10,000,000.

The State, county and municipal frauds that are

orought to light average about \$50,000 a day, Sundays excepted.

Ninety thousand pounds of silver buillon, nearly \$1,500,000, went into Ogden, Gtah, during the month of January.

Ten silver bricks, valued at \$3,100 each, went into Salt Lake City on the 9th linst from the Meadow Valley Mine.

Immigration to the various points up the St Johns and the Ocklawata Rivers, Fla., is reported greater now than ever before.

The largest grange reported in Wisconsin is at Evansville, Rock county, naving a membership of ninety-s.x men and hity-two women.

Chicago pork packers are still at work, and since the 1st day of last Governber they have handled 1,453,550 hogs, against 1,250,000 for the corresponding period last season.

Capitalists from New York are now in Boston

Capitalists from New York are now in Bosion making arrangements to potition the Legislature for the organization of a new qualight company, to establish works in that city.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES A 7 CAMAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, entrance 17 Greene street, near Canat, services to morrow at 10:30 and 3:30, by Ray. Oavid Mitchell.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST Twenty-fifth street, the Rev. A. C. Oshorn, B. D. pastor, preaching Sunday, March 1, at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. A T ROBINSON HALL, 18 EAST SINTEENTH ST. Lymin C. Howe, trance speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2½ P. M.

DLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing street.—The pastor, Rev. E. Q. Sweetser, will preach to-morrow morning at 10% o'clock. Subject.—Bought with a Frice." Eov. H. K. Nyer, of Brooklyn, will preach in the evening, at 7% o'clock. Strangers welcome.

BEULAH BAPTIST CHURCH.—ELDER JAMES BIOL-and Christopher Streets, entrance on Christopher. Sanday services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, DOWNING AND Belford streets.—Rev. P. L. Davies, pastor, presche Sabbath. Subject (avening)—'A Good Investment, Baptism after evening service. Revival meetings every night.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, -REV. J. M. PULLEAN will preach at the hall of the Handard Club, No. 1-10 Broadway, corner forty-second street, on Sunday moring at 10:45 and evening at 7:46, a sermon of encouragement. CHURCH OF DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, WEST, Gilbert, of Baltimore, Md., will preach at 10% A. M. 7½ P. M. The public corduity invited.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN SIXTRENTE vice sunday evening, at 7% of block, Hev. W. M. Address will preach. Subject—"The Three Temptations of Co-Church." PREE CHURCH SERVICES, HARVARD ROOMS, Sixth avenue and Forty-second street.—Rev. E. D. Mainews will preach on Sunday, at 10:45 A. M., and Rev. O. N. Sins on Thursday, 8 P. M.

FIFH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, FORTY-SIXTH street.-Dr. Thos. Armitage, pastor. Preaching on Sunday morning and evening at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. POURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCE, Corner of Second avenue.—Divine service next abouth, 1st inst.; preaching by the pastor, Rev. Robert Sloss, at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M.

PIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—PASTOR preaches morning and evening. Baptism at the close of evening service. Revival meetings every night. Rev. W. H. Clapp will preach.

GREEK CATHOLIC CHAPEL, NO. 961 SECOND avenue, near Fittieth street,—Holy Lituray Sunday at 10% A. M. The chapel is open to the general public. NEW TESTAMENT BAPTISM WILL BE ADMINIS-tered in the Central Baptist church, Forty-second street between seventh and Eighth avenues, at the close of the morning service. Preaching by the paster mera-ing and evening.

PEV. SAMUEL S. MITCHELL, OF WASHINGTON, D. C., will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian church, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, to-morrow, at 105 A. M. and 35 P. M.

P. EV. T. M. EDDY, D. D., WILL PREACH SUNDAY, at 10% A. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopa. Church, Forty-first street, west of Sixth avenue. The evening will be devoted to sacramental services, commencing at 7% o'clock. DEV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE FIRST

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES IN Plymouth Banist church, Fitty-first street, wost of Ninth avenue, Sunday, at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. Baptism at close of evening service.

P.EV. C. M. SIMS, OF ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPIE. Coral church, Newark, N. J., will preach next Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Harvard Rooms, corner Sixth avenue and Forty-second street. All are welcome. PEV, PROF. JOSEPH R. WILSON, D. D., OP COL-umbia, S. C., will preach on Sabbath evening in the Collegint Reformed Dutch church, corner Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street.

DEV. J. W. BARNHART, PASTOR, WILL PREACE by in Persyth street Methodist Episcopal church to-morrow, at 1054 A. M. and 715, M. Seats free and all welcome. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. At 4 P. M. a temperonce prayer and experience meeting. Rouse every triend of the cause and every sufferer from

Tum and come.

OTHINWAY HALL, TABERNACLE BAPTIST
Church—Rev. Wayland Hovt, pastor, will preach in
the church edifice, Second avenue and Tenth street, on
sunday morning at 10-30, and in Steinway Hall, at 7:15,
in the evening. Subject, "The Sure Life."

CEVENTEENTH STREET METHGDIST EPISCOPAL controls between First and Second avenues, Rev. W. H. Boole, prister—Revival services, Rev. J. S. Inskip and W. McDonald will conduct religious meetings in this charch for ten days or more, at 10 A. M., 3 and 13 g. H. Sunday, 10 g. A. M., preaching by W. McDonald. The East Side Temperance Alliance, Rev. W. H. B. o. g., Pre-ident, will hold its Sunday, prayer meeting at 3 P. M. A daily prayer meeting at 10 A. M., beginning Monday next. for the outnouring of the Holy Spirit in this city to promote the temperance cause.

SEVENTEENTH STREET RAPTIST CHURCH (TWO doors west of Sixth avenue).—Rev. Pobert Cameron, pastor, will preach, morning at 10:30, evening at 7:38 All are cordially invited.

CT. THOMAS CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER Prifty-third street.—Rev. Dr. Morgan rector. Services Sunday, March I. Morning graver at 9 o'clock: litany sermon and ho y communion at 10% o'clock: atternoos service with sermon at 3% o'clock: lenten services, prayer every evening at 5 o'clock: Wednesday and Friday morning prayer with lecture at H o'clock.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. McQUAID, BISHOP OF Rochester, will deliver a lecture on the School Question, in the Church of the Holy Innocents. Broadway and Thirty-seventin street, to-morrow evening, at eight

o'clock.

THE CHURCH UNIVER: AL.—MR. GILEN, BT special request, will repeat to morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, in the New Jerusalem church, Thirty-fitth street, between Park and Lexington avanues, his discourse on "The Church of the New Jerusalem; Its Phase in the Relictious Progress or Humanity," recent yellowered in Heston, in the Church of the Disciples, and in other Eastern cities, and which excited marked interest in large audiences. Come and hear it.

AT 27 UNION SQUARE—HAINES BROTHERS WILL offer their fine assortment of first class Planofories at prices which cannot tail to suit the times. New Planos to rent and rent applied toward purchase it desired. Old Planos taken in exchange.

A BARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A NUS-ber of second hand Steinway, grand, square, and upright Pianos, some of them nearly new, also a number of instruments of other first class makers. Stainwak & SONS, Steinway Hall. East Fourteenth street. AT GOLDSMITH'S, 26 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR Bowery -First class new Pianolories to rent; \$20, magnificent 75 octave, agraffe, roswood, overstrup Planolorie, carvou legs, &c.; also Piano and Stool, \$23.

A SEVEN OCTAVE HAINES BROS, PIANOFORTE overstrung, carved legs, bargain; also second han o, Stool and Cover, \$110. PAEK & SON, 11 Clinton place (Eighth street), near Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL CARVED ROSEWOOD 714 OC-tave Punoforte, four round corners, full agrade-overstrung bass, cost \$975, for \$220; also parlor and bed room Furniture for sale, at residence 21 bast 20th st. FINE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND PIANOS

A MAGNIFICENT 7½ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-forte for sale.—Four round corners, richly carved, fully guaranteed, ased five monits, colebrated city makes, for \$250; parlor chamber, dining Furniture, silverware, &c., a sacrifice; property tamily leaving city. 36 Wood 15th st., near 5th av.

A NEW 5 OCTAVE ORGAN FOR \$30 CASH-A Melodeon, cost \$100, for \$30; Planos at \$4 and 35 per month, at GORDON'S, 13 East Fourteenth street, new A STEINWAY PARLOR GRAND, WEBER, CHICK-ering and other the new Planos, 3300 and upwards; specialty for cash, on tustaments and for rent. S. X. Balt. & CO., it cast Fourteenth street.

A STEINWAY & SON, 7% OCTAVE, ROSEWOOD Planoforts for sale -All improvements, full agrains, four round corners, carved case and legs: cost \$900; for \$300; stod; Gover, Music Cabinet. Call at private residence 120 west 23d st.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR LESS THAN \$100 A handsome rosewood round cornered Piano, troe frame, modern improvements, including Stoot and Music. 28 Third street, near Bowery.

A MAGNIFICENT STEINWAY PIANOPORTE FOR round rosewood Plano, cost 590, tor 525, has all improvements, full agraffe, richly carved case: Stool, For 525, has all improvements, full agraffe, richly carved case: Stool, Cover box for Stipping; a sacrifice, Call, this day or Sunday, private residence 2.0 West 21st st.

A BARGAIN.—A ROSEWOOD, SEVEN OCTAVE Planoforte carved case and legs; combrated makers cost \$450 for \$193. Stool. No. 243 East 33th street, ba-tween 2d and 3d avenues.

BURDETT ORGANS.
BILLINGS & WHEELOCK, General Agenta, 14 : ast Fourteenth street, New York. CHURCH PIPE ORGAN FOR SALE-VERY LOW for cash containing 10 stops, pedal bass; very fine tone, Apply at 40 Downing street.

FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT PIANO, IN FIRST RATE order: French walnut case; can be seen from 4 to 6 P. M. at 27 Union square, third floor.

PIANOS.—A GREAT VARIETY TO BENT OF SELLE rent applied to purchase. Prices to suit the times at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square. 100 Fourth

THE MALON A HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, WIR Ders of highest medicia at Paris and Visona, offer at their warerooms, 25 Linous square, the greatest vertey of the best and cheapest Cabinet Organs for rent or sale for monthly of quarterly par

200 Planos and ougans of first class makers, will be sold at lower prices for cash or instalments, or for cent. in city or country, during this financial crists, by Horack Waters & SON, 48 Broadway, han ever offered before in New York. \$210 FOR A HANDSOME CARVED ROSEWOOD (all iron frame overstrung Piano, fully warranted; worth \$450; a decided bargain, at 420 west Twenty-eighth struct, near Minth avenue.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

DRUGS —A PARTY HAVING A DRUG STORE FOR saic, well located and stocked, and doing a tracellass business, may hear of a cash purch for by addressing, stating price, rent, daily sales, so. E. J. S., Herald